ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1908.

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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1908.

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1908.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. The total number of factories under the control of the Act increased from 519 in 1907 to 550 in the year under report. 11 Spinning and Weaving Mills were brought on the register for the first time; of these 3 were in Bombay, 7 in Ahmedabad and 1 in the East Khándesh District; in addition to these 13 ginning and pressing factories were registered during the year: of these 7 were in East Khándesh, 2 in West Khándesh, 1 in Dhárwár, and 3 in Hyderabad. An umbrella factory was registered for the first time at Poona.

2. The number of working factories was 509 against 491 in the previous year. Of these 268 were perennial and 241 seasonal; 165 of the former and 238 of the latter, 403 in all were connected with the Cotton Industry.

3. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency in the year under report was 230,192 against 214,452 in the preceding year. The number of operatives in the Town and Island of Bombay increased from 1,26,057 to 1,35,834 in the year under report. The increase in Bombay is chiefly due to three new mills having begun work during the year. Of the total number of operatives in the Presidency, 1,82,953 were employed in the Cotton Industry against 1,67,553 in 1907.

4. The post of Chief Inspector of Factories was held by me throughout the year.

Messrs. J. D. F. Engel and W. B. Chambers continued to perform the duties of 1st and 2nd Inspector of Factories, respectively, at Bombay and Ahmedabad; while Mr. F. McCormack acted as Presidency Inspector of Factories. The latter was absent on privilege leave from 1st May to 11th June 1908. Towards the close of the year an additional Factory Excise Inspector, Mr. W. Whitaker, was appointed by the Secretary of State for India and reported himself for duty in Bombay on the 28th October.

The Presidency Surgeons continued to work as Certifying Surgeons in Bombay. Major J. H. McDonald, M. B., I. M. S., Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, held the post of Joint Medical Inspector of Factories till March 1908, when he proceeded on leave. His successor Captain E. F. G. Tucker, M. B., I. M. S., did duty as Joint Medical Inspector till the close of the year.

5. Of the 166 factories in the Town and Island of Bombay, 154 were inspected more than three times, 2 were inspected three times, 4 were inspected twice and 3 were inspected once; the remaining 3 escaped inspection as they ceased to be factories at the beginning of the year. Of the 384 factories outside Bombay, 234 were inspected more than three times, 58 three times, 43 twice and 25 once, while 14 escaped inspection.* 41 factories were closed throughout the year.

II.—Sanitation.

6. Sanitation generally is reported to be satisfactory: but in the Town and Island of Bombay the Inspectors have been obliged to pay constant attention to the condition of the latrines in the smaller factories and in not a few of the large factories also. Particular care was taken to bring to the notice of the Municipal authorities all cases in which Factory proprietors complained of the inadequacy of the conservancy arrangements: and in five cases the Municipal sweepers were reported to have been punished. The condition of the Century Mill, which employes some 4,000 hands, has up till the present been very unsatisfactory. The Agents are willing to provide a septic tank, but complain

* *Vide* remarks on the statement attached.

that they consider it useless to do so until they can secure an adequate supply of water. The Municipal authorities have expressed their inability to increase the pressure and the matter is still under discussion. The premises of the Burma Oil Company. and those of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company at Colába deserve mention as models of cleanliness.

7. The supply of potable water is adequate in all the factories in the Town and Island of Bombay. Orders were issued in 11 cases by the Ahmedabad Inspector for the provision of suitable storage tanks.

The drinking water used at the Tapti Mills in Surat was declared by the Chemical Analyser to Government as unfit for drinking purposes but, "as it is the case that water unfit for potable purposes according to the Chemical Analyser's standard is nevertheless very often in practice perfectly good to drink," the District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories, Surat, "did not think fit to press the matter in the absence of any evidence of ill-health among the employés of the mill arising from the water."

III.—Ventilation and Humidity.

In the absence of expert advice, which it is hoped will be forthcoming when the new Factory Act is passed, it has not been possible for this department to enforce any improvements in this respect. Repeated instructions have been given by the Joint Medical Inspector regarding the opening of windows in the Spinning and Weaving Departments of the Bombay Textile Factories, but with little result. It is satisfactory to note that five mills under the control of the Bombay Inspectors, *viz.*, the Swadeshi (Kurla) Globe, Rachel Sassoon, Connaught and Bombay United have provided ventilation in one or more departments by means of suction fans, with very satisfactory results. Mr. Chambers reports that in Ahmedabad "the provision of fresh air in spinning rooms is generally defective. In 16 instances objections were recorded. In 20 cases Blackman's fans have been suggested as a means of improving the unfavourable conditions noted. It is understood that certain mill-owners contemplate early compliance, and that others will probably follow."

In the weaving sheds the humidity was frequently noticed to be excessive, especially in Ahmedabad. Mr. Chambers states that "enquiries made of experienced weavers indicate that it is quite possible to work any kind of cloth without reverting to conditions that are to say the least uncomfortable and distressing to operatives. But in the absence of precise rules, it is not possible for Inspectors to do more than suggest improvements."

IV.—Wages.

9. The usual statements of wages for skilled and unskilled labour are attached in form No. III. The Collector of Karáchi again draws attention to the increase of wages owing to the high prices for food stuffs, etc.

The extension of mills in Sholápur has led to an increase in the rates of wages, particularly those of blacksmiths.

There has been a slight fall in the rates of wages in the Hyderabad District.

10. A strike took place at the Jacob Sassoon Mills in the month of February when the operatives demanded an increase of wages owing to the high prices of food. It lasted for only five days.

The Collector of Ahmédabad remarks that the supply of labour has generally been equal to the demand during the year, though petty strikes, chiefly for increased pay, have been numerous.

V.—*Employment of Women and Children.*

11. The following table will show the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, for the past 5 years.

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1904	23,169	16,646	39,815	2,102	5,517	7,619
1905	24,299	19,136	43,475	2,078	5,839	7,917
1906	25,093	19,617	44,710	2,741	5,918	8,659
1907	22,931	19,968	42,899	3,468	6,638	10,106
1908	23,767	19,781	43,548	4,157	7,661	11,818

No instance of the employment of women for excessive hours has been brought to light in the year under report. The women employed in the textile factories as a rule enter and leave the mills when they like; and their work is not of an exhausting nature. The chief inconvenience suffered by women is from the humidity of the atmosphere in the reeling rooms.

12. The registers prescribed by the Act for recording the certificates and hours of employment of children were on the whole fairly well maintained in Bombay: but in Ahmedabad 3 prosecutions were instituted for failure to comply with the rules, and warnings were given on numerous occasions. The Local Inspector believes that in many instances children in Ahmedabad work for 6 hours in the morning at one mill and for a further period of 6 hours in a different mill. He reports that in more than one case proof of this has been forthcoming: but he has been unable to prove the knowledge on the part of the mill-owners that is necessary to ensure a conviction for a breach of the provisions of Section 11.

13. The practice of recording thumb impressions on the certificate of children has been maintained throughout the year: but the Commissioner of Police, to whom certain specimens of impressions were submitted, was of opinion that they were of little value for purposes of identification. The Certifying Surgeons have now been each supplied with a proper apparatus for recording the impressions, and further specimens are to be submitted to the Commissioner of Police. The appointment of a full-time Certifying Surgeon will probably bring about improvement in this respect.

14. The Collector of Hyderabad remarks that few children are employed in factories, the reason being that they can only be employed on light work on which it is found more economical to employ women.

VI.—Midday Rest.

15. I believe that the Mid-day Rest is regularly given in Bombay, where frequent tests have failed to reveal any irregularity; but Mr. Chambers reports that he has reason to believe that in Ahmedabad time-cribbing is prevalent to a large extent. He states "one apparently flagrant breach was brought to light. The Inspector found that a mill had not closed for the regulation half hour between 12 and 2. This was admitted by the Managers of the Departments, the excuse being that the mill intended to close for cleaning that day at 4 P. M. The Agent on being asked to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted fell back on the plea that according to Bombay time, he had a margin of 40 minutes. Under Government Resolution No. 7179 of 30th November 1907, General Department, the definition of time had been decided, but ignorance of this Resolution was professed and the case was met by a warning only. It was noticed that the clocks of the mill were set to the time locally observed, *i. e.*, "Standard Time." It is to be regretted that a prosecution was not sanctioned in this instance, and I fully agree with Mr. Chambers' suggestions that occupiers of factories should be compelled to include in the notice under Section 10, a statement of the exact period in which "the general recess" is allowed in their factory. A recommendation to this effect was submitted to the Factory Commission.

VII.—Fencing of Machinery.

16. On the whole this is well attended to and factory owners have generally shown themselves ready to carry out the suggestions made by Inspectors. But except in cases where guards are actually prescribed by law, owners are slow in taking the initiative. Orders to fence machinery were issued in 76 cases in Bombay and in 188 in Ahmedabad. There are numerous machines, the danger from which is universally recognised and additional rules similar to Rule 22 of the Act might with advantage be added so as to impose upon factory owners the necessity of guarding such machinery without awaiting orders from the Inspectors under Section 12 (*c*). Throughout the year the Inspectors have paid particular attention to the provision and maintenance of guards on ring spinning frames. Prosecutions had to be instituted in 4 cases in Bombay and in 13 in Ahmedabad for neglect in this respect.

Numerous orders have also been passed in Bombay regarding the fencing of bevel and spur wheels and the boxing of shafts.

The Presidency Inspector, Mr. McCormack, paid particular attention to the provision of fast and loose pulleys on press openers. In the absence of a loose pulley it is impossible to stop the opener, in case of accident, without stopping the engine itself. Mr. McCormack reports that his orders have in all cases been promptly carried out.

VIII.—Accidents.

17. The number and percentage of accidents reported for the past 10 years is as shown below;—

Year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Average per 100 operatives employed.
1899	34	105	1,334	1,473	·81
1900	20	52	1,028	1,100	·71
1901	28	61	1,575	1,664	·96
1902	37	71	1,491	1,599	·89
1903	17	77	1,429	1,523	·83
1904	17	86	1,435	1,538	·81
1905	22	91	1,406	1,519	·76
1906	25	137	1,367	1,529	·71
1907	21	184	1,420	1,625	·75
1908	29	190	1,253	1,472	·64

Fatal accidents numbered 26 and caused the death of 29 operatives.

They are distributed and classed as follows:—

A.—*Due to machinery.*

Bombay.

	No. of persons killed.
Caught in the tin rollers of a ring spinning frame	1

It seems almost certain that this accident was due to defective fencing. The horizontal bar which guards the machine was found to have been bent by the impact of the operative's body, which was drawn in and crushed between the rollers. When the First Inspector visited the mill on receipt of the accident report, he found that the guards had been removed, but in his opinion the bar could not have been bent unless the coupling were loose at the time of the accident. A prosecution was instituted, but a witness was produced by the defendant who deposed that he had tightened the coupling before the accident and the accused was acquitted.

Caught in the ropes while oiling a fan	1

This accident was due to the operative's negligence. He went to oil the fan, carrying a hook slung in his waist belt, which caught in the ropes. As a result of the accident an automatic oiling apparatus has been installed and the rope pulley was fenced.

Head crushed by a hoist	1

In this case the hoist well was properly guarded but the operative climbed some steps, thrust his head over the fence and looked down the well to see if the hoist was coming up. The hoist happened to be descending and the back of the man's head was crushed.

	No. of persons killed.
Entangled in shafting	1
Do.	1

In both these cases the operatives were to blame as they approached the shafting without taking the precaution to remove their loose garments. In one case the victim was a fitter who was engaged in testing the running of a bearing of a newly erected shafting and must have been well aware of the need for precaution. In neither case could the accident have been prevented by fencing.

By the bursting of a hydro-extractor	2

This is a copper vessel used for extracting the moisture from yarn. The wet yarn is placed inside and the vessel caused to revolve at a high rate of speed. The water is extracted by centrifugal force and finds its way out through perforations at the side. This machine is in common use in Bombay and no such accident has hitherto occurred. In this case the extractor was driven by a separate engine and the speed attained was so great that the side of the vessel was unable to resist the pressure of the yarn inside. It is also probable that the yarn was not evenly distributed inside the vessel thereby throwing undue strain on one side and causing a fracture of the perforated copper. The engine has now been dismantled and the machine is drawn by a belt from shafting connected with the main engine, so that an excessive rate of speed cannot be attained.

By the blowing off of a kier lid	1

A kier is a copper vessel in which cloth is bleached under steam pressure. In this case, the lid was not securely bolted down and the pressure in the vessel forced the lid upwards bending the bolts and causing a sudden escape of steam. The accident was due to the negligence of the man in charge.

By the bursting of a steam stop valve on a large boiler	1

The night fireman had ascended the boiler in order to open a small valve to let steam into the Mill (for heating purposes) when the main stop valve burst. The man was so terrified by the noise of the escaping steam that in endeavouring to make his way out he ran up against the stop valve and was severely scalded. He died in a few hours. The case was investigated by the Boiler Department.

Ahmedabad.

Caught in a belt	1
Caught in shafting...	1

With regard to these two cases Mr. Chambers remarks "in the first case the operative ascended a ladder to replace the belt on a running pulley. In attempting to slip it on, his hand caught and he was dragged over the shafting. In the second case, the operative was standing on a pipe cleaning a drosophore when his scarf caught in the fine shafting. Personal care or precaution on the part of operatives themselves can alone prevent accidents of this kind."

Násik.

Caught between the pulley and belt of a circular saw	1

This was due to carelessness. The man's turban fell off and he stretched out his arm to retrieve it and was caught in the belt.

B.—*Not due to machinery.*

Bombay.

Killed by a blow from a pulley block which broke while it was being used for hauling up a boiler	1
Killed by the fall of the side framing of carriage in the G. I. P. Workshop ...	1
Killed by a fall while carrying a chatty of water	1
Killed by falling and striking the head against the frame of a carding engine ...	1
Killed by a fall from a scaffolding	1
Caught between buffers on a railway line	1

Ahmedabad.

Drowned in a tank	1
Killed by a fall while cleaning a drosophore	1
Died as the result of burns caused by an explosion of chemicals	1

East Khándesh.

Suffocated by the smoke caused by a fire in a Cotton Press	1

The fire was occasioned either by a sulphur match or some hard substance coming into contact with the blades of an "opener" and spread rapidly to the loose cotton lying about the room. The victim, a woman, had wrapped her *sári* about her head to keep off the cotton fluff and was unable to find her way to the exit, before she was suffocated by the smoke. Two other persons were seriously burnt: the remaining operatives, numbering 27, escaped without injury.

Poona.

Drowned in a fermenting vat in a Brewery	2

The men had no right to be on the premises which were closed for the night. It is supposed they had remained behind to commit a theft.

	No. of persons killed.
Thána.	
Killed by a fall into a deep pit in the compound of a mill when building operations were going on	1
Karáchi.	
Run over by a railway truck	1
The Railway authorities held an enquiry and dealt with this case.	
Sukkur.	
Killed by a fall from a truck...	1
Hyderabad.	
Scalded by steam from a boiler	2
In this case the engineer, finding the blow off cock of a steam pipe to be stiff, attempted to loosen it with a blow from a hammer and in doing so broke the steam pipe and scalded himself and the fireman.	

IX.—Prosecutions.

18. In all 29 prosecutions were instituted during the year under report; of these 2 were for employing operatives in contravention of the provisions of the Act, 5 for not keeping the registers as required by Section 9 and in the manner prescribed thereunder, 19 for neglecting to fence machinery and 1 for not keeping the factory in a clean and sanitary condition. There were 2 more prosecutions in Ahmedabad under Sections 5A and 7 (3) of the Act, but these were withdrawn on the advice of the Public Prosecutor.

Convictions were secured in 22 cases and the accused were fined from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50. In 5 cases accused were acquitted.

Besides the above warnings were given in several cases of the irregularities detected.

X.—General.

19. Fires broke out in 4 factories in Bombay, in 1 factory in East Khándesh, 1 in West Khándesh and 1 in Thána. In Bombay, one of the Cotton Mills (Naigaum Mill) was totally destroyed, and two more were partially destroyed; the fourth factory, a printing press, has since ceased to be a factory. The fire in the East Khándesh factory was the only one in which loss of life occurred. At Thána the fire destroyed the machinery.

20. A cotton weaving and spinning mill was started and began work during the year under report with electricity generated by a gas engine as its motive power. This is first mill of its kind in the Presidency.

21. The Factory Labour Commission which commenced its sittings towards the close of the year 1907 closed its proceedings and submitted a report to Government in the course of the year.

22. Nearly all the mills in the Town and Island of Bombay were closed for 6 days in the month of July, in connection with the riots that took place at the time of the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The Bombay United Mill, however, which is situated at a considerable distance from the disturbed area, worked throughout the whole period.

23. Mr. Whitaker, on his arrival in October 1908, was posted to Bombay and remained there till the close of the year. It was not found possible to give any assistance to the Inspector at Ahmedabad.

I desire again to record my appreciation of the work of Mr. Engel as First Inspector in Bombay. The number of prosecutions instituted (22) and of orders for the guarding of machinery (188) passed by the Second Inspector testify to Mr. Chambers' diligence at Ahmedabad. The number of inspections performed by the Presidency Inspector shows a very substantial increase.

The work of the head clerk Mr. D. V. Kothare and the office staff has been very satisfactory.

Factory Department.
Bombay, 5th August 1909.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay.

(Through the Collector of Bombay.)

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The report is a satisfactory record of the activity of the Factory Department.

3. The increase in the number of fatal accidents is noticeable, but the particulars furnished in regard to each case show that defective fencing was the cause in one instance only. While the fatal accidents are above the average of the last few years minor accidents show a marked decrease. The total number of accidents of all kinds averaged ·64 per 100 of the operatives employed, the lowest percentage during the past 10 years.

4. The Inspectors in Bombay City having brought to the notice of this office the unsatisfactory character of the thumb-impressions on children's certificates the Certifying Surgeons were consulted and it was discovered that the earlier impressions had been obtained without the assistance of the proper ink and pad. These have now been supplied to each of the Certifying Surgeons, and the results obtained will doubtless improve. In the meantime the report asked for in Government Resolution No. 5475, dated 6th September 1907, has been delayed.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 7th August 1909.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

B 743—1 p

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part A.—Enumera

NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.										
Arms and ammunition										1
Arsenals										1
Boilers (erection and repair)										
Brass foundry										
Brick fields										
Canal foundry and workshops										
Carpentry										
Clothing agencies										
Distilleries										
Dockyards	1									
Engineering workshops	1									
Flour mills										
Gas-works										
Gun-carriage factories										
Gun-powder factories										
Harbour works										
Iron works and foundries										
Leather works										
Mathematical instrument factories										
Mints	1									
Municipal works	1									
Oil mills										
Opium factories										
Printing presses	2									
Railway workshops										
Sappers and Miners workshops										
Stores factories										
Telegraph works										
Water-works										
Total	6									2
2. All other Factories.										
(i) Worked by steam—										
Ærated and mineral water manufactories										
Bone mills	1					1				
Breweries										1
Brush works										
Cement works										
Chemical works										
Coach-building										
Coffee works										
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories	7						132	56	6	
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other mills)	82	58	4	2	3	2	2			3
Distilleries										1
Dockyards	2									
Domestic utensils										
Dye-works	4	1								
Engineering workshops										
Flour mills	5									
Forage press										
Furniture	1									
Gas-works	2									
Glass factories										
Hosiery	2	1								

No. II.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

tion of Factories.

Sholá-pur.	Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum	Bijápur.	Dhár-wár.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1907.	Total for the year 1906.	REMARKS.
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	

FORM

NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT—*continued.*	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.
2. All other Factories—continued.										
(i) Worked by steam—*continued.*										
Ice factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron and brass works and foundries	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lock and cutlery works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factories	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Oil mills	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Power Generator	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops... ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	138	62	4	2	3	3	135	56	7	11
(ii) Not worked by steam—										
Ærated and mineral water manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulk oil Installation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving mills	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wollen mill	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshop	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	166	62	4	2	3	3	135	56	7	14

No. II—*continued.*

Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1907.	Total for the year 1906.	Remarks.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	13	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9	8	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	4	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	(g) 1	...	...	1	1	...	(g) Closed and removed out of the Presidency on 30th June 1908.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
10	7	...	6	26	25	12	3	4	514	493	469	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	26	15	13	
10	7	2	6	26	25	15	3	4	550	519	495	

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part B.—Inspections, Number of

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
Inspected during the year—											
Once	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	2	...	...
Twice	4	2	...	...	...	...	22	10	...	...	1
Three times	2	1	...	...	...	...	21	12	3	...	...
More than three times ...	154	59	4	2	3	3	61	29	2	11	8
Total ..	163	62	4	2	3	3	120	54	7	11	9
Working but not inspected during the year	(*a*)3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	1
Total Number of Factories ...	166	62	4	2	3	3	127 (*b*)	54 (*c*)	7	14	10
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
Adults—											
Males	107,930	26,173	1,602	1,031	1,150	2,857	8,105	2,158	415	4,536	5,042
Females	23,767	3,777	371	135	342	954	4,680	2,217	115	492	2,191
Total ...	131,697	29,950	1,973	1,166	1,492	3,811	12,785	4,375	530	5,028	7,233
Children—											
Males	3,221	3,095	361	74	179	505	182	...	...	436	681
Females	936	837	42	4	116	299	...	...	...	10	108
Total ...	4,157	3,932	403	78	295	804	182	...	...	446	789
Total average daily number ...	135,854	33,882	2,376	1,244	1,787	4,615	12,967	4,375	530	5,474	8,022
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—											
Shifts of sets	26	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	1	6
Mid-day stoppages ...	137	62	...	2	2	3	105	43	1	13	4
Shifts and mid-day stoppages...	2	...	4	...	1	....	1	...	...	...	...
Otherwise	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	166	62	4	2	3	3	(*b*)114	(*c*)43	(*e*) 3	14	10
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—											
On Sundays	161	61	4	1	2	3	31	1	1	11	9
On varying week days ...	2	1	...	1	1	...	83	42	2	2	1
Exempted—											
Under Section 5 B (2) (*c*) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*k*)1	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, *i.e.*, not falling under one of the previous heads ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories ...	166	62	4	2	3	3	(*b*)114	(*c*)43	(*e*) 3	14	10

No. II—*continued.*

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—*continued.*

Operatives, Shifts and Holidays.

Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1907.	Total for the year 1906.	Remarks.
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	28	23	40	(a) These were removed from the list in the beginning of the year.
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	47	52	54	
3	...	...	6	11	...	...	1	60	54	65	
4	2	6	18	4	15	3	...	388	357	307	
7	2	6	24	24	15	3	4	523	486	466	(b) The remaining 8 were closed in addition to 13 more which were inspected.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	6	12	
7	2	6	(d)24	25	15	3	4	538	492	478	(c) The remaining two were closed during the year in addition to 11 more which were inspected.
178	950	200	4,127	1,704	4,142	2,238	288	174,826	161,447	159,268	(d) Information for 2 factories is not received.
143	810	416	1,243	1,512	177	39	167	43,548	42,899	44,710	
321	1,760	616	5,370	3,216	4,319	2,277	455	218,374	204,346	203,978	(e) Four were closed during the year.
...	88	...	192	79	33	68	2	9,196	8,023	6,739	(f) Three do.
...	76	...	130	58	...	...	6	2,622	2,083	1,920	(g) Information for one factory not furnished, the factory having been removed out of the Presidency.
...	164	...	322	137	33	68	8	11,818	10,106	8,659	
321	1,924	616	5,692	3,353	4,352	2,345	463	230,192	214,452	212,637	
1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	48	37	40	(h) Under Government Resolution No. 5508, dated the 11th October 1904 (General Department.)
3	2	4	24	25	10	3	4	447	439	370	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	63	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	
(f)1	2	6	(d)24	25	(g)14	3	4	506	489	478	
2	2	6	14	25	14	3	2	353	338	332	
2	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	149	148	144	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
(f)4	2	6	(d)24	25	(g)14	3	4	506	489	478	

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Accidents

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Fatal	15	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...
Serious	83	9	2	...	1	13	3	....	....	12	15
Minor	908	128	3	5	16	19	16	2	9	7	22
Total ...	1,006	142	5	5	17	33	20	2	10	21	37
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—											
Clause (*a*)	1	1	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*c*)	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
„ (*e*)	4	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*g*)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*i*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of persons convicted.	6	(*a*) 20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Factory Department,
Bombay, 5th August 1909.

No. II—*concluded.*

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—*concluded.*

and Offences.

Ahmed-nagar.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1907.	Total for the year 1906.	Remarks.
...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	29	21	25	
...	...	...	4	1	27	16	4	190	184	137	
...	2	...	54	...	33	28	1	1,253	1,420	1,367	
...	2	...	58	3	61	45	5	1,472	1,625	1,529	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	17	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Two more prosecutions were instituted under sections 5 A and 7 (3), respectively, but were withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	17	13	

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1908.

Class of labour.	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.								Dockyards.	
	30th June.	31st December	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.
1. Skilled labour—														
Blacksmith ...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 1 1	1 0 6	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
Fitter ...	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 13 10	0 13 5	1 11 8	1 11 8	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Carpenter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 15 5	0 14 11	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bricklayer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	1 0 0
Mason ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	...	...
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...
Spinner (man) ...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 13 6	0 13 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	...
Dyer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 6 4	0 6 4	...	...
Engine-driver ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 1 1	1 0 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0
Boiler-man ...	0 11 0	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	0 11 1	0 11 1	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 10 1	0 10 1	0 11 0	0 11 0
2. Unskilled labour—														
Messenger ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 5 7	0 5 5	0 7 4	0 7 4	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 10	0 5 10	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 7	0 8 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 3 9	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 11	0 4 11	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...

Class of labour.	Dye Works.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Printing Presses.		Railway Workshops.		Silk Mills.		Tanneries.		Woollen Mills.		Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0 to 1 12 0	1 0 0 to 1 12 0	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 5 4	1 4 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
Fitter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0 to 2 0 0	0 12 0 to 2 0 0	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 10 8	0 12 11	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 14 0 to 1 4 0	0 14 0 to 1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Carpenter ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0 to 1 8 0	0 10 0 to 1 8 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 11 2	0 10 10	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	0 12 0	0 9 0
Bricklayer ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason ...	...	...	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	0 12 0	...
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 9	0 6 9	...	...	0 10 8	0 10 8	...	...
Spinner (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 7	0 5 10	...	...	0 9 6	0 9 6	...	...
Dyer ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 11	0 6 9	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	...	...
Engine-driver ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	3 10 8	3 10 8	0 10 0	0 7 0	2 2 8	2 1 7	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 8	0 10 8	1 2 0	1 2 0
Boiler-man ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 9 1	0 9 1	...	...	0 10 2	0 9 10	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 9 1 to 0 10 8	0 9 1 to 0 10 8	0 13 0	0 13 0
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 5 8	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 5	0 6 5	...	...
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 5	0 6 2	...	...	0 5 10	0 5 10	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 9 to 0 4 3	0 3 9 to 0 4 3	0 4 0	...

Factory Department,
Bombay, 5th August 1909.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1908.

Northern Division.

Class of labour.	Ahmedabad District.								Broach District.						Thána District.	
	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.						Dye Works.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.						Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 8 0	0 7 9	...	...	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 11 7	0 11 3	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 14 11	0 14 11
Fitter ...	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 10 8	0 10 4	...	...	0 9 7	0 9 3	0 10 8	0 10 4	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 4	0 14 4
Carpenter ...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	0 9 0	0 9 6	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bricklayer ...	0 13 0	0 13 6	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	} 0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 12 0	{ 0 11 0	0 11 0
Mason ...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...							{ 0 12 0	0 12 0
Weaver (man) ...	0 6 6	0 6 6	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 6 3	0 6 3
Spinner (man ...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	0 9 0	0 9 9	0 9 0	0 9 0	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6
Dyer ...	...	...	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 5	1 8 7
Engine-driver ...	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 3	0 8 3	1 8 0	1 8 0
Boiler-man ...	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 10 8
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 3 7	0 3 7	0 3 9	0 3 7	0 4 3	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 11	0 6 11
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	...	...	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0

Central Division.

Class of labour.	Khándesh District.						Poona District.		Sholápur District.		Southern Division. Belgaum District.		Dhárwár District.	
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Railway Workshops.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.
1. Skilled labour—														
Blacksmith ...	Closed.		...	...	0 12 3	0 12 3	Not employed.		0 10 9	0 10 9	0 7 0	to 0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Fitter ...	...	...	...	...	0 12 3	0 12 3	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 13 0	to 2 2 6	.....	.....
Carpenter ...	...	...	...	...	0 12 3	0 12 3	...	...	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 5 0	to 0 13 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bricklayor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	{ 0 6 0	0 6 0
Mason ...	...	...	...	...	0 10 5	0 10 5	...	...	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 8 0	to 0 11 0		
Weaver (man) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinner (man) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 9	0 4 6	0 5 0	to 0 6 6	.....	.....
Dyer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	0 9 0	0 9 0
Engine-driver ...	...	...	...	0 6 9	0 15 4	0 15 4	1 11 3	1 5 6	0 13 3	0 13 3	2 4 0	2 4 0	} 1 2 0	1 2 0
Boiler-man ...	...	...	0 5 4	0 9 3	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 7 0	.....	.....		
2. Unskilled labour—														
Messenger ...	...	...	0 4 3	0 3 2	0 2 8	0 2 8	Not employed.		0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	.....
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	...	...	...	...	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	Closed.		...	...	0 3 ½	0 3 ½	Not employed.		0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 3 0	.....	.....

Factory Department,
Bombay, 5th August 1909.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

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FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in Sind for the year 1908.

Class of labour.	Karáchi District.					
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Skilled labour—	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.	
Blacksmith	1 6 9	1 6 0	0 10 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 10 0
Fitter	1 2 6	1 0 0	0 7 6	0 7 3	0 10 0	0 10 0
Carpenter	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bricklayer	1 0 0	1 0 0	Not employed.		1 0 0	1 0 0
Mason						
Weaver (man)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinner (man)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine-driver	1 7 5	1 7 5	2 0 7	2 3 6	0 10 0	0 10 0
Boiler-man	0 12 3	0 11 1	0 9 7	0 9 3	0 8 0	0 8 0
2. Unskilled labour—						
Messenger	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. (woman).		Not employed.				

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Factory Department,
Bombay, 5th August 1909.

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